# VIVA CUBA.

The Anniversary of Cuban Independence.

CELEBRATION AT COOPER INSTITUTE

#### A Salute, Fireworks and Speeches.

Sunday was a day dear to every Cuban patriot's heart. On the 10th of October, 1868, the first blow of the present Cuban revolution was struck at Span seh dominion in the little town of Yara: and as the American heart glows with the memory of Lexing-ten, so did Cuban bosoms thrill with patriotic pride on this, the first anniversary of their independence. When we remember the enthusiasm with which the people of the United States have annually celebrated the 4th day of July we can readily appreciate the zeal of the Cubans in this the first year of their republic, won on many a field no less bloody than those whose names shine upon our monuments of the Revolution. The Cubans New York and other foreign lands in celebrating their country's birthday could point to a long and brillant record of battles in the cause of liberty. The flag which they hoisted by the side of the Stars and Stripes had been baptized in the blood of a heroic people struggling for freedom; and in con-templating their ardor and devotion our minds are carried back to the days of our nation's infancy. when Americans fought in the same great cause, and won all the honor and glory we boast.

It is interesting, now that Cuba seems to be rid-ding herself of her oppressors, to look back upon the repeated and fruitless efforts of her people to shake off the galling Spanish yoke. In 1819 the first patriotic movement was commenced by Felix Varela, a Professor of Philosophy in the Havana University. The secret operations of Varela and ats associates time to time detected and frusrated until 1830, when another attempt on his part resulted in the execution of several of his party. In 1837 ne renewed his efforts, but the result again proved unsuccessful, and Varela was exiled and died in the United States. Other Cuban patriots, including Juan Hernandez, the poet José Maria Heredia, Enuleto Placido and Valdez, an intimate friend of Varela's, lost their liberty and their lives in subsequent revolutionary attempts; and in 1850 the ill-fated Lopez added another to the already ong list of executions for efforts to liberate the

long lab of executions for efforts to liberate the bisand.

Lopez landed at Cardenas, captured the city and held it twenty-four hours, but being compelled to abandon the place in August of the same year, he handed at Los Posas and conducted a brilliant campaign of twenty-one days. Compelled to surrender, he capitulated upon terms of protection and free exit from Cuba, but the treacherous government violated its pledge and executed Lopez, his American leaders, including Crittenden and Keen, the Hungarian Generals Gutay and Pragay and a great number of men. Since the Lopez expedition numerous attempts at revolution have been made in Cuba and the adjacent islands, all having for their object the establishment of a Cuban republic; but in each case the leaders were either executed or exiled from their country. The revolution of 1868 commenced in the Eastern district of Cuba and spread with wonderful rapidity.

each case the leaders were either executed or extled from their country. The revolution of 1868 commenced in the Eastern district of Cuba and spread with wonderful rapidity.

Cespedes, Lemus, Agramonte, Aguilero, the Cisperos, the Quesadas, Hernandez, the Cavadas, Peraita, Castillo, Rubalcaba, Fesser, Figueredo, Zambrana and hundreds of other wealthy, educated and prominent men in Cuta had been premeditating a revolution for years. Cespedes had aiready retired from Bayamo and active life to the sectusion of his sugar estate, the Demajagua plantation, near Manzanillo. On the 9th day of October, 1808, he was surrounded by Francisco Aguilera, of Bayamo, Julio Peraita, of Holguin; Rubalcaba, now Minister of Justice; Fedro Figueredo, of Bayamo, and 500 armed Cubans, some of whom were his own slaves whom he had liberated that same morning. After perfecting a hasty organization, they marched to Yara, nine miles distant, surprised the small Spanish garrison of twenty men, entered the plaza and raised the flag of revolution. From that small beginning the patriots soon made rapid and important advances, increasing their forces to about 35,000 men, and winning a number of hard fought battles, the most prominent of which are Bayamo, Baire, Cavagan, Las Minas, El Rio Salado, Hoiguin, La Cuava, Mannabon, Gibara, El Ramon, Cabalto, Ganaja, Cubita, San Miguel, Manati, Sabana Nueva, Puerto Padre, Baga, Ciego de Aguila, Santa Cruz, El Cobre, Yateras, Guisa, Puerto Principe, Moron, Jiguani, Jaguey Grande, Trinidad, Ariamo, Las Tunas, Palma Soriano, Cauto and Arroyo Bisnaco.

The anniversary of Caban independence occurring on Sunday, yesterday was appointed. For pelebrating the event in this city. The Cuban flag Was disposited from many of the hotels and private residences, and at five O'clock a salute of 100 guns was fired in the City Hail Park. During the Efring of the salute one of the men, named Nanbrod Munn, engaged in loading the guns, had his right hand blown off by a premature discharge. Dr. Lake attended to the wounded ma

order, and in a very few words of allusion to the purpose of the meeting, introduced the first speaker, Mr. Thomas Dugan, who on coming forward was warmly received. He said:—The cause of Cuba is the cause of republican liberty wherever on the habitable globle men advocate the undying principles. Wherever peopies strugglo to be free, no man claiming fraternity with his fellow men can stand aloof or remain indifferent in the contest waged in behalf of human rights. (Applause.) A year has come and gone and the Cuban patriot stands unconquered on his battle fields; nay, triumphant in the face of flowing the first of my countrymen; their nears are in the cause of Cuban independence; they have cheered the triumphant march of the galiant Cespedes and his patriot bands and the hesitating policy of the administration, exercised the definace of the cause of Cuban independence; they have cheered the triumphant march of the galiant Cespedes and his patriot bands and the hesitating policy of the administration, exercised the definace of the queen in exile, her ancient foundations heaving in the throes of revolution. On the island of Cuba she has procasimed her principles. She has declared her purpose—death to the croole, slavery to the black. Shall the flag of Spanish cruelty, shall the flag of extermination wave beneath the shadow of our starry banner—shall Cuban liberty be ground to powder under the invaders' feet? In the grandeur of an inspired purpose, in the last extremity of nations, Cuba appeals to the God of battles and the civilization of the age. Do you believe she will raiter in the path of her appointed duty, or short of aminhaliation her patriot sons will compromise their britinght and their blood? If you do the apostacy of your natures will rise hereafter in indigment against you, and crushed beneath every honest foot will be your ignoble fate. The American, of native or foreign birth-pick and trushed beneath every honest foot will be your ignoble fate. The American, of native or foreign birth pick of the proc

smile; for in that island would be built the fabric of republican government, whose foundations would be

smile; for in that island would be built the fabric of republican government, whose foundations would be laid in the eternal principles of universal freedom, emented by the barelices of ended on the actions would be laid in the eternal principles of universal freedom, emented by the sarrife's offered up on the altars of Cuban liberty in the name of the Great Jehovah and the rights of man. (Applaase).

Señor Agramonte was then introduced and spoke in Spanish, of which following is a translation:—Fellow Citizens—When so many conspicuous American orators have advocated our holy cause in patriotic assembles, when this illustrions people demonstrate to us their sympathies and offer us supplies it would be increatinade not to express by appropriate acis the just tribute of our recognition. No day can be more solemin than this to manniest the grateful sentiment of the heart; for to-day the Cuban does not think, nor discuss, nor can be deceive—he only feels. Look to him for words, and you will only discover an anxious gaze and accumulated emotion which strives to break its restraint, but in his intelligent eye you may feed in graphic conceptions, "Thanks, American people, noble and generous champions of liberty; thou givest me the affectionate hand of a brother to animate the spirit of my impuises and to asist me in breaking the chains of corruption, of despotism and slavery, with which the most feroclous of tyrants would oppress me." (Applause.) To you also, magnanimous Peru, heroic fexico, illustrious Chile and valiant Bollvia, who have received us into mational communion, and to all the other independent States of the American Continent who send us your sympathies in significant accents, we consecrate our thanks which in this solemn day rise with emotion frem the soul. If we have lived for centuries under the ignominy of inquisition, under the halter of gnorance, and under the dominion of the most shameless of emperors, our instincts as republican sons of America have awakened and our soldierly pride has been arouse to the Cuban was it denied to touch, or even units of reaching, those delicious fruits which by intuition he understood and desired in silence, and for which he suffered the horrible punishment of death if he presented himself at the splendid feast of American nationalities. Three centuries—almost four—has his martyrdom been endured; a dozen times has he sought relief from his torments, and as orten has his generous blood flowed on the scaffold erected by his iron-hearted oppressors.

The speaker eloquently portrayed the sufferings and herosom of the Cuban army in the present struggle, and concluded with a brilliant peroration upon the sacrifices of the Cuban people in contributing and to their cause. (Appliause.)

Major KENT read a telegram received from Philadelphia and a cable despatch from Ireland, greeting the Cubans assembled. He also read a telegram from Judge Sloammaker, of Philadelphia, stating that engagements prevented him from participating in the anniversary which to every lover of liberty should have the reverence and respect of our national anniversary of independence.

The following was read from the Cuban Junta:—Resolved, That we, the people of Cuba, together with such

The following was read from the Cuban Junta:

Resolved, That we, the people of Cuba, together with such of us as are citizens of the United States, do hereby tender our heartielt thanks to his Honor the Mayor, the Hoard of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, together with the people of New York, for the sympathy and assistance they have rendered in our sirrugile. May the just God return them, ere many days, the bread that they have cast upon the waters. America and Cuba—God and Liberty—one and eternal, forever. (Applause.)

Mr. Algernon O'Sullivan next addressed the meeting, and expressed his hope that the annivermenting, and expressed his hope that the anniver-

Mr. Algernon O'Sullivan next addressed the meeting, and expressed his hope that the anniversary of Cuban independence would long continue to be celebrated.

Señors Mestres, Bestanes, Valiente, Palma, the pastor of the Spanish church, and others, delivered orations, which were loudly applanded.

Mr. Daniel J. Leddy then came forward and was introduced by Señor Lemus. His speech, which was very pointed and exceedingly eloquent, was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheering. He was followed by the Rev. Father Kerrigan, Señor Eurique Pineiro, private secretary to Señor M. Lemus; Mr. J. R. Fellowes, Señor Carlio Viliaverde and Señor Raphael Pambo, all of whom were most warmly received and whose spirit-stirring addresses were greeted with delight and earnest approbation. At intervals the band played martial and inspiring airs, which contributed not a little to the great and unflagging entiusiasm which throughout characterized the proceedings, which terminated shortly after ten o'clock.

Theedore Mona, residing at the corner of Goerck

and Third streets, had his right arm blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon in the City Hail Park jesterday afternoon during the celebration of the first anniversary of the Cuoan revolution. He was taken to the City Hospital.

#### Celebration in Philadelphia РИПАДЕГРИГА, Oct. 11, 1869.

The friends of Cuba to-day held a large and very enthusiastic meeting to celebrate the first anniver sary of Cuban independence. Mr. Lanteslebar, president of the Junta in this city, delivered a speech

Celebrating the Cuban Anniversary in Baitimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct, 11, 1869. The first anniversary of the Cuban revolution was celebrated to-day by a procession and an oration at Masonic Temple.

## THE CUBAN PRIVATEER.

The Case of the Steamship Cuba-Protest of Commodore Higgins-The Vessel Armed and Put Into Commission at Sea-The Case Still On.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 11, 1869. The case of the Cuba opened this morning by Mr. G. P. Lowery, of New York, who appeared with Colonet George Davis, late Attorney General of the Confederate States, and Judge O. P. Mears, of this city, for the Republic of Cubs, by reading the commission of Commodore Higgins as an officer of the Cuban navy and also a formal protest by him against the exercises of jurisdiction by the civil courts over his ship, she being a public ship of war of a recognized nation. After stating the character of the vessel Commodore Higgins solemnly protested in the name and for the honor of Cuba against any detention or interference with his ship. The conclu-

the name and for the honor of Cuba against any detention or interference with his ship. The conclusion of the protest was as follows:—

And now having, for the dignity and honor of the republic of Cuba, made a protest against the exercise of a jurisdiction over public ships, unknown among nations, and being willing and desirous to have the truth known to all nations, persons, and particularly the citizens of the United States, I do declare that it is untrue that the said vessel has, in any of her preparations, offended against the neutrality laws of the United States of America in the manner charged, or in any other manner, and aver that the said vessel is now in the same condition in every respect as when she was purchased from the government of the United States in the month of June, 1850, except a few immaterial alterations not relating to her character or use as a war vessel, and except, further, that the said vessel since the said purchase, and while out of the limits of the United States, and more than twenty days after the departure therefrom, and after we had entered a British port and had been their seized by the public authorities, examined and discharged, and had cleared therefrom, and after we had entered a British port and had been their seized by the public authorities, examined and discharged, and had cleared therefrom, and after we had entered a British port and had been their seized by the public authorities, examined and discharged, and had cleared therefrom, and then, and not till then, was she sold and delivered to the republic of Cuba and was fitted out and armed upon the high seas and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and all other nations; that all the proceedings aforesaid, so far from being in disregard of the right and dignity of the United States were conducted in a careful and true respect therefor and under the sanction of well established principles of public laws.

EDWARD HIGGINS.

Commodore Cuban Navy, commander of steam-nip Cuba. In order to allow the government time to produce witnesses United States Commissioner Rutherford continued the case until Saturdaymext at half-past

#### MR. BOUTWELL AND THE NATIONAL DEBT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

ten o'clock.

Mr. Boutwell in his speech in Philadelphia on Saturday evening says that our national debt now amounts to \$2,450,000,000, and advocates its payent in gold. Now, gold is at a premium of thirty per cent; so that our debt if paid in coin must now be regarded as amounting to the sum of \$3,185,000,000. Mr. Houtwell's liberal policy aug-ments our debt by the snug little sum of \$735,000,000. How much gold is there in the country with which to pay the aforesaid debt?

## THE AVONDALE RELIEF FUND.

The following sums have been collected by the gentlemen named below, in Westchester county, and handed to us to forward to the Avondale sufferers:— 

#### SCALDED TO DEATH.

Adelaide McCacton, two years of age, residing with her parents at No. 360 West Twenty-fifth street, fell into a pan of boiling water, at half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was scalded to death. The Coroner waspnotified, and will hold an inquest this morning.

# REGISTRATION.

First Day of the Meeting of Inspectors of Reg.stry-Mode of Registration-The Oaths to be Administered in Case of Objections-Native and Naturalized Citizens--The Places of Registering Voters in This City and Brooklyn.

To-day, according to the laws of the State, is the first day on which the registry inspectors meet to enter the names of all legal voters of their respective districts in the books of registry prepared for that purpose. The inspectors meet at nine o'clock this morning at the places designated in the list below, which are also the polling or voting places at the ensuing election, at which the registry inspectors act also as election inspectors. These officials are appointed by the Metropolitan Board of Police Com-missioners, as are also two canvassers and two poli cierks for each election precinct. They are sworn in by the chief cierk of the Police Board previous to their first meeting and take no other oaths. Their duty is thus briefly described by the Legislature to be "to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of sufrage."

THE DUTY OF THE CITIZENS. It should be understood by each legal voter in the city that to entitle him to vote his name must have been entered on the registry lists for the year in the particular precinct within the limits of which he resides. That one has voted for years at the same poil, that his name is borne on the poll and registry list for the last and previous years gives him no right to vote at the ensuing election, unless he has his name again registered. To effect this the voter must appear personally before the Board of Registry at their appointed meetings and procure the entry

THE DUTIES OF INSPECTORS. They are to meet for the first time to-day, as already stated, at nine o'clock in the morning and elect one of their number for chairman, whereupon they are organized as the Board of Inspectors of the hour of closing the session on the first day, but the "Election Manual," prepared by the "Bureau of Elections of the Metropolitan Police District" as a series of instructions to the inspectors, says that they "should sit until nine o'clock in the evening if electors asking registration are until that time in sufficient number to occupy their time." This, again, is rather indefinite, and leaves a good deal to the discretion of the inspectors, as was seen last year, when at some of the precincts the inspectors held out until nine o'clock, while at others the closed registration at sunset, and at others at six o'clock P. M. As the law is positive in prescribing the duration of the session of inspectors for the meeting on the Friday and Saturday just preceding the day of election, for the "revision, correcmeeting on the Friday and Saturday just preceding the day of election, for the "revision, correction, addition and subtraction" of the registry lists, and fixes the close of the meeting for nine o'clock P. M., it would seem to be the duty of the inspectors to sit until that hour on the first day also. In such of the precincts, where at the last election the number of votes cast exceeded four hundred, the inspectors are, by the law, to sit another day (tomorrow), for the reception and registry of the names of voters. To ascertain the fact they will have to consult the fall lists of last year and be guided by the number of voters entered upon them. But there is some difficulty about it this year, in several of the wards the precincts were changed; in some the number was increased, in others it was lessened. The consequence of this change by the Common Council is that in these precincts the poll list of last election furnishes no sure guide, and hence the inspectors, in some of those cases, will have to rely upon their own knowledge of the number of votes cast within the previous limits of the precinct. And it would seem to be their duty to give the citizens and voters the benefit of any doubt on this subject and arrange for another day's session. In districts where no change was made since last fall the poll books of the election of 1868 are decisive.

A citizen presents himself to be registered. He gives his name and address, the latter being the number of the house where he resides, and unless he be challenged by one of the inspectors or by another elector present in the room, his name and address is received and entered on the book. If the citizen's right to be registered be questioned he may insist upon being sworn, whereupon the chairman of the Board of Inspectors administers the lonowing Your piace of residence and calibrations as an elector.

The chairmant then may put the following questions:-

What is your name? What is your age (in the case of a young man)? Where do you now reside? How long have your man is ward? What was your last piace of residence before you came into this ward? Are you a native or naturalized citizen? The further proceedings in the case of a naturalized citizen will be detailed here presently.) Have you made or are you directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending on the result of the next election? How long have you resided in this district? Do you now reside in this election district?

this election district? Do you now reside in this election district?

If these questions are satisfactorily answered, the name is registered; if objections still remain to be explained, the inspectors should state them to the citizen offering to register, and if he take the following outh his name must be registered:—

You do swear (or affirm) that you have been a citizen of the United States for ten days, and are now of the age of twenty-one years; that you have been an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding this day, and for the last four months a resident of this country; that you have been for thirty days next preceding this day a resident of his Assembly district (or ward; that you are now a resident of this ward and of this election district, and that you have not made any bet or wager depending on the result of the next election.

nert election.

In the case of a colored man the "property clause" is added to the oath, that the person swearing that for one year preceding he has been and now is seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of \$250, over and above all debts and encumbrances charged thereon, and has been actually rated and paid a tax thereon. NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

paid a tax thereon.

If to the question given above the person asked shall answer that he is a naturalized citizen, he may be further interrogated on that subject as follows:—When were you naturalized? Where Before what court or officer? Where are your naturalization papers? The law is explicit that no person born out of the United States shall be placed on the registry unless he shall prove his naturalization by producing a certificate thereof from a court of competent jurisdiction, either State or federal, and any State court of record having a cierk or prothonotary and seal is a court of competent jurisdiction under the Naturalization law of Congress of 1802, not materially changed since. No other proof of his being a citizen shall be received, unless he shall first show to the satisfaction of the Board of Registry that he is unable to produce such certificate, and having thuse shown his inability to produce it, the inspectors may receive other proof of his being a citizen. Great latitude is again allowed to the inspectors, under the Registry law, on this point. The best course would appear to be to act upon the general and well known rules of evidence as administered in the course, which has heretolore been adopted, except in some special and isolated cases.

If a question be raised upon the naturalization of

as administered in the courts, which has beretofore been adopted, except in some special and isolated cases.

If a question be raised upon the naturalization of a person, the inspectors are further authorized to require proof that the person offering to register is the same identical person named in the certificate produced. In the instructions issued by the Bureau of Elections, they say that "satisfaction of inspectors" means undoubtedly conviction or belief, without reasonable or rational doubt, and that a name ought not to be rejected evasively, nor on mere supposition, and certainly not maliciously.

FURTHER DUTIES OF THE INSPECTORS.

The inspectors are to complete the list, as far as practicable, at the conclusion of their first meeting, which means to-night at nine o'clock, in precincts where they sit but one day, and to morrow at nine P. M., where they sit for two days. They are then to make seven copies and certify the original, over their signatures, to be a list of the voters in the district, so far as the same are known to them. Each of the inspectors keeps one copy, one is to be posted conspicuously at the place of meeting for the inspection of elections, one copy is filed in the police bureau of elections and the original in the County Clerk's office.

THE FINAL DAYS OF REGISTRATION.

On the Friday and Saturday preceding the day of election the inspectors again meet, for the purposes already referred to above. Then is the time for the Addition of the names of such persons, who were not yet fully qualified voters on the first day of the registry, but who will be such by the Tuesday following, which is the first Tuesday in November, or election day. Among these will be embraced those, who on election day will have completed the four months' county residence; those who by election day will have completed the four months' county residence; those who by election day will have been naturalized ten four months' county residence; those who by election day will have been naturalized ten four months' county

registered to vote.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the qualifications of a legal voter are the following:—
First, citizenship of the United States; second, residence in the State for one year; third, residence

in the county for four months, and fourth, residence in the ward or district for thirty days. Those born out of the United States must, in addition to the above, have been naturalized citizens fully ten days immediately preceding election day, and colored citizens must hold and possess a freehold estate of \$250 above all debts and encumbrances charged thereon, and have paid a tax on it.

Places of Registration.

The following are the polling places selected by the Board of Police, jat which also Boards of Registration will sit. The first day of registration will be Tuesday, October 12:— FIRST WARD. SECOND WARD. 2-106 Beekman street. 1-29 Ann street. THIRD WARD.

1—168 Washington street.

3—15 College place.

2—70 Barclay street.

4—3 Hudson street. 1—29 Frankfort street.
2—3 Ackerman place.
3—10 Madison street.
4—60 Oiler street.
5—10 Madison street.
5—10 Madison street.
5—10 Madison street. 1—43 Leonard airect. FIFTH WARD.
2—7 Walker sirect. 5—69 Hz
3—166 Franklin street. 7—417 G

SIXTH WARD.

SIXTH WARD.

8-945 Elm street.

9-44 Bayard street.

10-12 Walker street.

11-56 Mott street. 1—4 Tryon row.

3—12 kim street.

3—35 Centre street.

4—138 Leonard street.

5—36 Centre street.

10—12 Wal

5—36 Centre street.

5—67 Easter street.

SEVENTH WARD.

2—2 Most

5—57 Most

5—56 Most

5—57 Most

5—57 Most EIGHTH WARD.

et. 10—192 Variok street.
11—200 Variok atreet.
22—278 Spring street.
13—265 Spring street.
14—200 Hudson street.
16—328 Spring street.
17—267 Hudson street.

NINTH WARD. nt. 10—616 H reet. 11—78 Ba NINTH
1-400 Hudson street.
2-265 Carmine street.
3-429 Hudson street.
4-Morton and Hiegecker sts.
5-273 Bleecker street.
6-1 Christopher street.
7-271 West Fourth street.
8-7 Seventh avenue.
9-136 Greenwich avenue. 11—78 Bank street, 12—233 West Tenth street, 13—672 Washington street, 15—4 Bethune street, 16—617 Hudson street, 17—25 Ninth avenue.

TENTH WARD.

1. 7-35 Canal street.

1. 8-46 Ludlow street.

1. 9-60 For synth street.

1. 10-109 Canal street.

1. 11-122 Canal street.

1. 12-13 Eldridge street. 1—157 Forsyth street.
2—151 Chrystie street.
3—120 Chrystie street.
4—127 Ludlow street.
5—101 Ludlow street.
6—86 Ludlow street. ELEVENTH WARD.
ston street. 14 - 347 East Tenth street.
15 - 617 East Eleventh street.
16 - 625 East Twelfth street. ELEVEN:
1-311 East Houston street,
2-99 Pitt street,
3-118 Pitt street,
4-57 Columbia street,
5-451 East Houston street,
6-90 Lewis street,
7-250 East Houston street,
8-90 sevent R

16—635 East Twelfth stre 17—40 avenue C. 18—59 avenue D. 19—118 avenue C. 20—747 East Ninth street. 21—162 avenue C. 22—194 avenue C. 23—140 Lewis street. 7—250 East Houston street
8—27 avenue B.
9—35 avenue C.
10—65 avenue C.
11—338 East Eighth street.
12—129 avenue B.
13—645 East Ninth street. 

10—2,333 Third avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1—8 Suffolk street.

5—299 Delancey street.

5—7 Pit atreet.

4—113 Chinon street.

5—62 Chinon street.

5—62 Chinon street.

5—62 Chinon street. 1-276 Mulberry street.
2-31 Frunce street.
2-31 Frunce street.
2-315 Grand street.
3-218 Mulberry street.
3-218 Mulberry street.
4-67 Spring street.
4-67 Spring street.
5-268 Eim street.
6-35 Spring street.

ct.
FIFTEENTH WARD.
t. 7-244 Mercer street.
et. 8-149 Urosby street.
eet. 9-78 Fourth avenue,
place. 10-35 West Thirteenth street.
noth street. 11-115 Macdougal street. 1-90 Amity street.
2-8 Amity place.
5-224 Mercer street.
4-120 Waverley place.
5-131 West Eleventh street.
6-21 West Eleventh street. enth street.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

renue.

10-369 West Seventeenth st.

teenth street.

11-115 Ninth avenue.

vecaus.

12-135 Ninth avenue.

vecaus.

13-127 Ninth avenue.

vecaus.

14-222 Ninth avenue.

vecaus.

15-231 Ninth avenue.

vecaus.

16-235 Ninth avenue.

vecaus.

17-259 west Twentieth street.

nue.

18-525 W. Twenty-second st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

18—156 First avenue.

FIGHTEENTH WARD.

1.—8. w. corner 18th st. and 12—456 Second avenue.

2.—25 East Nineteenth st. 15—266 First avenue.

3.—35 East Twenty-third st. 15—266 First avenue.

4.—150 Third avenue. 17—295 First avenue.

5.—305 Third avenue. 17—295 First avenue.

6.—456 Second avenue. 19—328 First avenue.

7.—245 East 24th street. 21—540 East Fifteenth st. 21—540 East Fifteenth st. 21—356 avenue A.

10—355 East Eighteenth st. 22—256 avenue A.

11—355 First avenue. 24—298 avenue B. 9-167 Phird avenue.
10-351 East Eighteenth st.
11-353 First avenue.
12-571 First avenue.

NINETEENTH WARD. 1-609 Fourth avenue 2-631 Third avenue. 30-N AV. 30 - N. side of 61st st., bet, tween 1st and 2d ava.
21 - Third avenue, between 70th and 71st streets.
22 - Second avenue, between 25 - 1.535 Third avenue, 25 - 1.227 Third avenue.
25 - 1.427 Third avenue.
26 - 1.437 Third avenue.
27 - 1.438 Third avenue.
29 - 1.458 Third avenue.
29 - 1.458 Third avenue.
21 - 122 Fifth avenue.
21 - 222 Fifth avenue.
21 - 222 Fifth avenue.
21 - 722 Fifth avenue. 3-59 Fifth avenue.
4-601 Third avenue.
5-778 Sitth avenue.
6-705 Third avenue.
7-750 Third avenue.
8-875 Second avenue.
9-92 Sixth avenue.
11-80 Third avenue.
11-80 Third avenue.
12-82 Third avenue.
12-83 Third avenue.
12-83 Third avenue.

enue. 22-1,828 Broadway.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

attrest. 12-567 Third avenue.

attrest. 12-567 Third avenue.

14-148 East 30th street.

venue. 16-522 Third avenue.

venue. 16-522 Third avenue.

venue. 18-411 Fourth avenue.

venue. 19-74 West 35th street.

venue. 21-18 East 27th street.

arenne.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
arenne.
10-452 West 45th street,
venue.
11-1,283 Broadway.
id street,
12-791 Ninth avenue.
venue.
13-1,405 Broadway.
way.
14-791 Ninth avenue.
15-974 Eighth avenue.
1 avenue.
16-Broadway, 55th and 69th
venue.
16-Broadway, 55th and 69th

TWENT
1-644 Eighth avenue.
2-571 Ninth avenue.
3-215 West 45d street,
4-589 Ninth avenue.
5-1,481 Broadway.
6-639 Ninth avenue.
7-682 Sevenits avenue.
8-657 Ninth avenue.
9-1,086 Broadway. streets. 17-79th st. and 10th avenue.

Registration Places in Brooklyn The following are the registration and polling places in each of the election districts of the city of Brookiyn, designated by the Board of Supervisors:-FIRST WARD. 2-19 Atlantic street,

1-3 Columbia street.

SECOND WARD.

1-68% Main street.

SECOND WARD.

3-81 York street.

4-87 Bridge street.

4-87 Bridge street.

1-City Armory, Henry and 2-173 Atlantic street.

1-City Armory, Henry and 2-173 Atlantic street.

1-4 Sand street.

FOURTH WARD.

1-4 Sand street.

Southwest corner Nassau
and Jay streets.

Washington Hall, Adams
street.

FIFTH WARD.

FIFTH WARD. tween Tillary at son.

1-51 Hudson avenue.
2-36 John street.
3-135 York street.
4-156 Prospect atreet.
5-170 Tillary street.
5-170 Tillary street.

5-125 Bridge street.

1-82 (old No. 64) Atlantic st.
2-326 (new No.) Columbia street,
5-116 Sackett street,
2-Southwest corner Baltic 7-78 Hamilton avenue,
and Columbia streets. SEVENTH WARD.

SEVENTH WARD.

STORE, 4-Franklin avenue, near

Van Bures street.

Van Bures street.

S-Dekalb, near Classon av.

6-566 Myrile avenue.

7-560 Myrile avenue. 1-864 Myrtle avenue, 2-Dekalb, near Kent av. 3-Classon avenue, near Van Buren street.

PIGHTH WARD.

1-Putbam Association, 4th 2-Store, 5th av., between avenue.

3-5d av., near 5th st. 11—Dean st., between Carlion and Vanderbill arenues.
2—Dean st., pet Ween Carlion and Vanderbill arenues.
3—Dean st., pear Carlion av.
3—Pacific street, near Washington avenue.

Nostrand avs.

TENTH WARD,
st. 7 — Warren st., near Bond.
st. 8 — 8 . e. cor. Wyckoff and
Xevine sts.
9 — 116 East Ballic street.
10 — Fresident st., near Nevine

ELEVENTH WARD. Dist.

1-8. e. cor. of Myrile av.
and Prince st.
2-104 Myrile avenue.
3- Emmett's Hall, Canton st.
4-7 Dekaib avenue.

5- K. Feltz st.
4-7 Dekaib avenue.

7-60 Lafayette avenue.

1—Van Brunt st., west side, a—Hicks st., west side, near Sullivan.
2—E. sile Van Brunt st., 2d door from Tremont st. —Meson st., east side, near Hamilton av.

door from Tremont st. Hamilton ar.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1-Temperance Hall, South 4-S. e. cor. of Fourth and South Third sts.

2-S. e. cor. of Fourth and South Third sts.

3-S. e. cor. of Fourth and South Third sts.

5-Washington Hall, Broadway.

1-51 North Sirth street.

2-125 North Seventh street.

3-58 North Second street.

4-227 North Second street.

5-151 North Second street.

ond street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

etc.

4 - West side of Smith st., 75

feet north of Grand.

rest.

5 - 278 Lorimer street.

5 - 387 Graham avenue. 6—587 Graham avenue.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

5—Northwest corner Graham coin street.

5—Northwest corner Graham avenue.

6—155 Geola street.

6—175 Geola street.

6—17 Johnson street.

6—76 Variet street. SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1-Northwest corner Eagle
street and Union av.
2-India st., near Franklin.
5-Franklin st., near Greenpoint avenue.
4-Meserole st., n. Union av.
5-Odd Homestad."

1-E a of Bushwick av., four 2-S. e. cor. of Myrtle av doors south of Devoe st. and Bushwick av. 1-N. e. cor. of Writle av. and Bushwick av.
NINETEENTH WARD.
1-N. e. cor. of Writpie av. and Fushing avenue.
1-House No. 14 Clymer st., opposite 15 Engine house.

TWENTIETH WARD.

enue. 6-S. e. cor. Fulton and Portenue. land avenues.

enue. 7-S. s. of Dekalb av., near
venue. Carlton.

5-1,000 Fulion avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
1-Car stables, Fulion av.
2-563 Bekaib avenue.
3-Myrile av., near Spencer
street.

5-Cor. Fulion av. and Maricular av. 4-Myrtle av., near Tomp-

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1 -5th av., between Warren 3-3d av., between 9th and and flattle sts.

2-N. w. cor. 5th av. and 10th 4-5th av., near 15th street, street.

### ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Ne-

braska.

The above five States hold elections to-day. In Pennsylvania a Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, twelve Senators and a full House of Representatives are to be chosen. The candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court are as follows:-

In 1866 John W. Geary, republican, the present incumbent, was elected Governor by a majority of 17,178. In 1867, when a very small vote was polled, George Sharswood, democrat, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court by a majority of 923. Last year, at the October election, John F. Hartranft, republican, was elected Auditor General by a majority of 9.677, and at the Presidential election the month fol-Ohio elects a full list of State officers, including

the Legislature. The following are the respective candidates for the six principal offices:-Republicans.

Republicans.

Rutherford B. Hays. Geo. H. Pendleton.

Lieutenont Governor John C. Lee. Thomas J. Godfrey.

Judge Supreme Court. Luther Day. Wm. J. Gilmore.

Treasurer. Sining S. Warner. Stephen Buhrer.

Attorney General. Francis B. Pond. John McConnell.

Public Works. Kichard R. Porter. Benj. P. Churchill.

Rutherford B. Hays, republican, was elected Gov ernor of Ohio in 1887 by a majority of 2,983. October Isaac R. Sherwood's (republican candidate for Secretary of State) majority was 17,383. General Grant carried the State in November by a majority o 41.428.

ate and all the members of the lower House. The following are candidates for the undermentioned

of years. General Grant's majority was 46,359, in a total vote of 194,489. The present legislative republican majority is 107. Indiana and Nebraska elect only county officers. General Grant's majority in the former State was 9,572. Conrad Baker, republican, the present Gover-

nor was elected by 961 majority. In Nebraska General Grant's majority was 4,290, while Governor Butler, republican, elected last year, had a majority of 2,491. The Democratic Ticket in Philadelphia-

Going to Election Polls in Boats.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1899. It is now probable that the city ticket originally nominated by the democrats will be run. Handbills appeared to-day urging democrats in strong language to vote for the original ticket, and stating that printed ballots would be furnished at the polis to-morrow. In some places these posters were torn down, causing fights.

down, causing fights.

In consequence of the breaks in the river banks all of the First precinct of the First ward has been covered with water for a week past, and to-morrow the voters will have to go to the polls in boats. The house in which the election poll will be held has several feet of water on the first floor, and the votes will be taken in at the second story windows. Gunning skiffs are to be used for the conveyance of

## TEXAS POLITICS.

Provisional Governor Pense's Resignation

Provisional Governor Pense's Resignation.

Executive Oppice, Austin, Sept. 30, 1869.

Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, Commanding

Fifth Military District:

General.—The substance of a letter from yourself
to President Grant has recently been published, in
which opinions are expressed, concerning the two
parties in Texas that call themselves republican,
which I do not consider warranted by the course
that has been pursued by those parties, during the
progress of reconstruction.

This letter endorses General Davis and his followers, who, whatever may be their present professions,
have heretofore made the most strennous and
factions efforts to prevent the adoption of any constitution by our late Constitutional Convention, and
to induce Congress to delay the reconstruction of the
State. It condemns General Hamilton and his supporters, among whom are not less than eight-tents
of the educated republicans of the State, through
whose influence a constitution was adopted by the
Convention that secures to every citizen a perfect
equality of civil and political rights.

Since the date of the letter referred to the administration at Washington is reported to have removed
from office many of the republicans in Texas who
are supporting General Hamilton, and filled their
places with supporters of General Davis; and it is
now understood that the influence and patronage of
the military commander of this State and of the administration at Washington are being used in behalf
of those republicans who have my good faith
of the republicans who have exerted themselves to
delay and defeat the reconstruction of the State and
against those republicans who have in good faith
of the influence to carry out its reconstruction
strictly in accordance with the laws, and who have
succeeded in that object so far as the measure has
been allowed to progress.

It is well known that I was appointed to the position I occupy without being consulted. In accepting
it I was influence to carry out its reconstruction
strictly in accordance

Three Mile Single Scull Contest for the Cham

pionship of the Nassau Club. An exciting three mile single scull contest in shell boats for the championship of the Nassau Boat Club An exciting three mile single scull contest in shell boats for the championship of the Nassau Boat Clob came off between two of its members, Messrs. George Henry and John Dungay, yesterday afternoon. About three o'clock General Lloyd Aspinwall, the referee, Messrs. Babcock and Kingsley, the indges, together with a large number of the friends of the contestants, steeped on board the steamer P. C. Schmitz, at the dock foot of Thirty-fourth street, North river, and proceeded to the regular Nassau course, which commences at the foot of Seventy-third and ends at the foot of 132d street. The water was so "lumpy" and extremely rough and the wind so high here that it was determined to have the race take place from the opposite side of the river. Accordingly the steamer moved over and under the shelter of the Palisades, when the boats were got out and the men ready for the word. Shortly before four o'clock General Aspinwall gave the signal to start, when both men shot out at a lively rate. Henry took the lead when about a quarter of a mile had been rowed, and held it throughout the race, coming in an easy winter in twenty-four minutes, beating Dungay thirty seconds. Both boats were found to be nearly half filled with water at the conclusion of the race, and it is a miracle how they escaped being swamped.

### FUNERAL OF FRANKLIN PIERCE

Solemn and Imposing Ceremonies in Concord, N. H .- Respect to the Memory of the Late Ex-President in New York City, Washington and Elsewhere.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 11, 1869. The remains of ex-President Pierce were removed from his late residence to Doric Hall, in the State House, at eleven o'clock this morning, where they were open to the view of all who de-sired. The procession from the house was composed of members of the bar, citizens and friends, and tweive pall bearers, members of the bar. The public schools marched in procession to view the body. Doric Hall was festooned in mourning and a large floral cross suspended over the body from the centre of the hall. Rev. Dr. Eames, of this city, Rev. Dr. Edson, of Lowell, and Rev. Dr. Lunbert, of Charlestown, Mass., led the procession through the yard to the hall. A large concourse of people were waiting for an opportuni-ty to take a last view of the departed. The could was covered with black cloth, with rich sliver

was covered with black cloth, with rich sliver trimming.

In accordance with the request of the Mayor all places of business were closed from twelve to two o'clock to-day. The remains of ex-President Pierce were taken to St. Paul's church at one o'clock, where the rites of the Episcopal church were performed by Revs. Dr. Eames and Dr. Cott, of St. Paul's, several other clergymen being present and joining in the responses. The funeral procession left the church at two o'clock and deposited the remains in their last resting place.

### Honors to the Memory of Ex-President

Pierce in New York City.

Honors to the memory of ex-President Pierce were marked and general in and around this city yesterday. Several of the hotels on Broadway had flags at half-mast, and from Union square upwards various private dwellings similarly testified their respect for the deceased ex-President. Work was entirely suspended on the new Post Office. The four familiar flags on the City Hall drooped a half-mast, while an air of sombre quiet appeared to reign around the building itself.
The Sub-Treasury and Custom House were closed and the national colors hung above them in emblem-atic sorrow. Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, in taking his seat on the bench referred to the demise of ex-President Pierce, spoke

District Court, in taking his seat on the bench referred to the demise of ex-President Pierce, spoke of his public services and private virtues, and issued an order that the federal courts and offices should be closed in honor of his memory. The courts and offices were then closed.

A large number of vessels in the harbor displayed the national colors at half-mast. Twenty-one guns were discharged at mitervals of one minute each at Forts Hamilton and Schuyler, at Governor's and Bedioe's islands, and at the Navy Yard, Brocklyn. The soldiers on Governor's island were paraded at ten o'clock in the forencon, the order of the Secretary of War commanding the observance of the day read to them, after which all labor ceased for the remainder of the twenty-four hours. Thirteen guns were fired in the morning, a signal gun every thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the san, and a national salute of thirty-seven guns at the close of the day. The officers were crape on the left arm and on their swords, and the regimental colors were put in mourning, to remain so for the period of thirty days. The training ship Vermont had flags at half-mast, and the naval and marine officers of the Brooklyn yard wore the customary mourning badges, which will be retained for eventy days. Work was suspended at every federal office in the city, and in aimost every direction some token of respect to the memory of the ex-President was observed.

Respect to the Memory of the Late ex-President in Washington-Remarks of the Attor-ney General and Chief Justice Chase in the United States Supreme Court.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1869.

All the departments and public offices in this city were closed to-day, and the public buildings and many private offices and residences were draped in mourning and flags were at naif-mast, in respect to he memory of ex-President Franklin Pierce, whose funeral took place in Concord, N. H., to-day, The United States Supreme Court assembled at the usual hour, but after the transaction of little business the Attorney General addressed the court as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR—Since the adjournment of this court on Friday last the intelligence has been received that on the morning of that day Frankinn Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States, departed from this lite, at his home in New Hampshire, in the sixy-fifth year of his age. The President has directed that on this day, appointed for the funeral, as a mark of respect to his memory, the embiems of public mourning shall de displayed and all business in the executive departments shall be suspended. With the sentiment which prompted this action I cannot doubt your Honor will entirely concur. This is neither the fitting time nor place to speak the eulogy of the deceased or to determine the rank which may rightfully be assigned to him in the long and illustrious roil of our Chief Magistrates. Before that opening grave, in sympathrzing reverence, the nation will to-day units in remembering that at an earlier age than any of his predecessors and by a majority in the Electoral College almost unexampled he was called to be the successor of Washington: that he was honored and trusted by the American people, to whose service he gave the vigor and maturity of his powers; and that his departure brings grief to the hearts of many men and women whom ne deeply and tenderly loved and by whom his loss is mourned as that of the most tender and affectionate of friends. In contemplation of such an event it can hardly be unfitting to ask that this high tribunal should paused in stated and accustomed labors and join with the other departments of the government ungiving it due recognition.

The chief Justice said:—The Court recognizes the propriety of concurrence with the executive department in suitable marks of respect for the eminent citizen whose death has been so dittingly announced by the Attorney General. Franklin Pierce was not connected with the judical department of the government, but during a critica hour, but after the transaction of little business the Attorney General addressed the court as follows:-

Honors to the Late Ex-President in Baitimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11, 1869. The funeral of Ex-President Pierce was appropriately observed here to-day. The Custom House was closed. The flags on the shipping in the harbor and on the public buildings were displayed at half mast, and the bells of the Fire Department toiled.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1869.
At noon to-day the flags in the city were displayed at half mast; the bells were tolled, and minute guns fired in respect to the memory of ex-President

PIGEON SHOOTING VETOER

Action of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—The Championship Match "Off."

Match "Off."

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals met at their rooms, corner of Fourth street and Broadway, yesterday, for the purpose of cousidering the proposed pigeon shooting match and deciding whether such sport was cruel in the meaning of the law.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society, oc cupied the chair. After a few minutes' discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

adopted :—
Resolved, That the action of the President in the suppression of the pigeon match, which was appointed to take
the superior of the committee,
Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby requested,
and authorized to exercise the moral influence of the society
or suppress the shooting matches of pigeons or other birds
and fowls, and, if necessary, to enforce the laws relating
thereto.

to suppress the shooting matches of pigeona or other birds and fowls, and, if necessary, to enforce the laws relating thereto.

The pigeon match between Ira A. Paine, John Taylor and E. W. Tincker for a purse of \$1,500, which was to have taken piace at an early day on the Long Island race track, will not, therefore, be held within Mr. Bergh's jurisdiction. In conversation with our reporter yesterday Mr. Bergh said that when the society was formed he had determined to protoct all of God's creatures from wanton cruelty where he had the power. Being asked if a gentleman took a few friends with him into the woods to witness his skill in shooting birds, would thay be amenable to the law under the authority of which the society acted, he replied that that would be a different affair, as the killing of birds for food was a necessity. He declined, however, to pursue the argument further than was required for the settlement of the present question. The shooting and mamining of birds at these pigeon matches was cruel in the extreme, and besides that exercised a demoralizing effect on the spectators. Mr. Bergh expressed an anxious desire that the Heraalb would support him m his humane efforts, and discredit the malicious statements frequently made a to his desire for notoriety.